



Williamson History Machine

Architecture

Architecture: As the Dutch were the first to settle New York State along the island of Manhattan and along the Hudson Valley, Dutch settlers brought their style of architecture to this area. The Dutch Colonial seen below incorporated combining the roof with the second story thus providing room upstairs and saving on siding by using the roof as siding for the second story.



Architecture: Another classic style of architecture after the American Revolution was Greek Revival. It copied the essential elements of classic Greek temples. Note the columns on the corners of the house have a fluted shaft but a simple column top indicative of the Doric style that was so typical of the Greek Revival style. If you look around our nation's capital you'll find many buildings in this style.



Architecture: The Georgian Style of architecture was one that was copied from the English. Note the symmetry of not only the windows but of the screen porch on the right and the car port on the left. It is generally used for people of wealth as it is expensive to build in this manner.



Another classic example of colonial architecture. Note the symmetry and the columns.



Colonial architecture can be identified by its symmetry. Note four windows equally spaced to either side of a center door and window.



Later in the 19th century lighter touches were added like lacy columns and details. These houses were called gingerbread houses.



The Italianate style was typified by the arched windows and the details under the overhanging roof.



This is also an example of the Italianate style. Again note the arched windows and a relatively flat roof. This style was common from the 1820's through the 1860's.



The **Second Empire Style** (1850's – 1870's) was called this because it was adopted from France during the time of Emperor Napoleon II. In the United States it was sometimes called the Grant style because it was popular during his presidency. It is recognizable by the steep pitched Mansard roof and details on the arched windows. The house pictured to the right is an outstanding example of this style.





This **Georgian Revival** home is similar to the Georgian Style that was popular during and after the American Revolution. One major difference is the detail above the windows and a steeper roof. This style was popular at the same time as the Second Empire style.



This is another beautiful example of the Georgian Revival style. This home shows how symmetry played an important part in this style. Note the equal number of windows and dormers.

The **Octagonal** home was built primarily of concrete during the 1860's and 1870's. New York is lucky to have the most surviving examples of these homes in the U.S. with 25. Williamson is lucky to have this beautiful example on Old Ridge Road.

